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Indonesia

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report

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Report Highlights:

This report provides the technical requirements and regulation on food and agriculture products imposed by Government of Indonesia.

Section I. Food Laws:

Executive Summary

A comprehensive law concerning foodstuff that controls domestic production, import of foodstuff, processing and distribution was signed in 1996.

The food safety control system in Indonesia requires elements of pre-market and post-market control. Pre-market control is conducted by evaluating the food safety of products to ensure the compliance with safety and quality requirements. If a product is found to meet to necessary requirements, the product is provided with registration approval number and it become eligible for the retail market. Post-market control is conducted for food products which have been distributed in the market. The National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM) considers it necessary for Indonesia to maintain this system due to the wide area of coverage, the sheer geographical nature of Indonesia, and the limited availability of food.

The most difficult problem for exporters shipping packaged products for retail may be the requirement that all imported products be registered through BPOM. Additionally, some products require additional approvals from other Government of Indonesia (GOI) regulatory agencies. For example, an import permit (SPP) is also required for food products containing animal-based ingredients from the Director General of Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as from BPOM. Imports of meat, poultry, dairy and fresh fruit can be subject to shifting regulation and requirements. Food additives require approval from BPOM, and special labeling requirements may apply.

Food labels are to be in the Indonesian language and must be easily understood by consumers. Mandatory information includes the product name, weight or volume in metric units, composition or a list of ingredients, use by date, production code, BPOM registration number, and the name and address of the manufacturer or importer.

Nutritional labeling guidelines were issued in January 2005. The law requires the industry to include nutritional content information on the label. Misleading information is forbidden and breaches are subject to criminal proceedings.

Packaging must provide for safety from contamination but no environmental protection regulations apply. There are no laws affecting waste disposal, except as applicable to time expired food.

Protection of intellectual property is underdeveloped in Indonesia, but trademarks should be registered to provide an element of protection. The process is not expensive but requires two years to complete. However, once registered the trademark remains valid indefinitely.

SECTION I. FOOD LAWS

The Act on Food is intended as a legal basis for the regulation, development, and control of the production, processing, the circulation, and/or trade in food and food products. As a legal basis in the

field of food, this Act is intended as a reference for various legislative regulations related to food, both already in existence and to be established. Food shall be everything originating from biological sources and water, whether processed or not, which is designated as eatables and beverages for human consumption, including food additive material, food raw material and other materials used in the process of preparation, processing and or the making of eatables or beverages.

Food Law No. 7/1996 stated that food as the basic need of humans must always be available sufficiently at any time, safe, with quality, nutritious, and diversified at a price which is within reach of the buying power of the community. To achieve all that, a food system needs to be established which would provide protection, both to the food producers and consumers, and not in contradiction with the conviction of the community.

The production activities or process of food to be circulated or traded must fulfill the provisions on sanitation of food, food additives, pollutant residue, and food packaging. Another matter which ought to be paid attention to by everyone producing food is the use of certain methods in the food production activities or process which has the possibility to give rise to a risk which may harm or endanger human health, such as genetic engineering or irradiation, must be done on the basis of certain requirements.

The provisions on food safety, quality, nutrition, food label, and advertisement do not apply to produced and or circulated with in the territory of Indonesia only, but also for food imported into the territory of Indonesia.

The Food Law No. 7/1996 contains the principle of:

- a. The technical requirements on food, covering the provisions on food safety, food quality and nutrition, food label and advertisements, as a food standardization system of an overall nature.
- b. The responsibility of every person producing, storing, transporting, and or circulating food and the appropriate legal sanctions in order encourage the fulfillment of the provisions which have been laid down.
- c. The role of the Government and the community in the realizing a level of food sufficiently at home and the diversification of the food consumed in manner not contradictory to the convictions of the community
- d. The task of the Government to promote and develop the national food industry, in particular in the efforts to improve the national food image and export.

Other significant legislation concerning food and agricultural imports include:

- Act Number 6 of 1967 concerning Essential Stipulations for Animal Husbandry and Health of Livestock
- Act Number 12 of 1992 concerning Cultivation of Plants
- Act Number 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish, & Plant Quarantine
- Act Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health

- Act Number 9 of 1995 concerning Small Business
- Act Number 7 of 1996 on Food
- Act Number 20 of 1997 concerning Non-Tax Government Revenue
- Act Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection
- Act Number 15 of 2001 concerning Trade Mark
- Act Number 19 of 2002 concerning Copy right
- Act Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries
- Act Number 10 of 1995 and Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Customs Tariffs
- Act Number 11 of 1995 and Law Number 39 of 2007 concerning Excise
- Act Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Business
- Act Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health

In addition to the Acts listed above there are a number of Presidential Instructions, Ministerial Regulations, Ministerial Decisions and Departmental Determinations that regulate food production, import, and distribution. Some of them are in the attachment.

Gradually, additional government regulations to implement the provisions have been released.

However, some of its provisions still have not been enacted or updated from the previous regulation. For example, the approved food additives list issued in 1988 has not been updated. Until the required regulations are in force, the affected provisions of the Act would not be enforced.

Many of Indonesia's regulations related to marketing food are unclear and confusing and therefore either not enforced at all, or are only enforced in a haphazard manner. While a review of relevant regulations is important, the reality of what actually occurs in practice may be quite different.

Therefore, it is essential that exporters confer with local importers/agents to determine prevailing requirements on imports.

Section II. Labeling Requirements:

In Food Law, food label and advertisement rule is found under Chapter IV, article 30 to 35. The Government Regulation No 69/1999 has been released as a guideline to implement the food label and advertisement rule. At the end of 2003, the head of BPOM published guidelines food labeling to implement Government Regulation No. 69/1999 on Label and Food Advertisement.

A. General Requirements

Food label is any information concerning food in the form of a picture, writing, a combination of both, or another from accompanying the food, which is putting in, affixed to or constituting part of the food packing. Any person producing or importing food which is packed for sale (**not institutional packed for the food service sector**) into the territory of Indonesia is obligated to place a label on, within and or at the packing of the food.

The label shall be done in such away so as not to easily come off, fade or be damaged, and shall be placed in a visible and readable position of packages. **However the information is unclear whether stick-on labels meet local requirements and whether they can be affixed in addition to the standard U.S. label ,as well as where the foreign label be applied (prior to export, customs clearance, or prior to retail sale).** Statements on the benefit of food to health in labels shall only be included if they are supported by scientific facts which can be accounted for.

The label at least contains information concerning:

- a. The name of the product;
- b. Net weight or net contents;
- c. Name and address of the party which produces or imports the food into the territory of Indonesia,
- d. Registration Number
- e. The list of material used;
- f. The expiry date, month and year.
- g. Date and or production code

In addition to the information above, the Government may determine other information which must or is prohibited from being mentioned on food labels. The information on the label shall be written or printed in the Indonesian language, Arabic numeric and Roman text. The use of foreign terms may be conducted as long as there is no equivalence. To enforce the Law, the BPOM issued a circular letter on September 1, 2010 to Indonesian food importers and distributors mandating the use of the Indonesian language on the labels of all packaged food products imported for retail purposes.

In order to support the truth of the “halal” statement, anybody producing or importing packed food into the territory of Indonesia for trading shall have the said food first examined by accredited inspection agencies pursuant to the laws enforce. The use of backgrounds, in the form of picture and colors and other decoration, which can obscure the writing in the main part of label, shall be prohibited.

B. Requirements for Other Specific Labeling Requirements

Alcoholic Beverage

Alcoholic beverages must states:

- “MINUMAN BERALKOHOL”,
- DIBAWAH UMUR 21 TAHUN ATAU WANITA HAMIL DILARANG MINUM (prohibited for use by people under 21 years or pregnant women) on the label.
- Alcohol content

Baby Foods

On baby food it is not permissible to state or imply that the food can replace mother's milk.

Biotechnology

A government regulation issued in 1999 requires labels and special logos to be on packaging of food containing transgenic ingredients, although this has yet to be enforced. "PANGAN REKAYASA GENETIKA" wording shall be stated in labels of food derive from genetic engineering. Reportedly the government will only require labeling of food products containing more than 5 percent content derived from transgenic processes.

Food Additive

In addition to main label content, labels of food additives shall contain the following matters: the food additives wording, names of groups of food additives, and names of food additives and/or international code numbers.

The artificial sweetener information on the label includes:

- Name of the artificial sweeteners
- Volume in mg for each sachet
- Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)
- Warning: not for food cooked and baked/roasted/grill

BPOM regulation in 2007 stated that it is not allowed to put information of free of food additive in food label and advertisement. Food additive includes anti oxidant, anti-caking agent, acidity regulator, artificial sweetener, bleaching, emulsifier, stabilizer, thickener, firming agent, preservative, color, flavor and flavor enhancer, and sequestrant. The statement includes the word "free", "without", "not content", or other similar words.

The BPOM once again re-enforced the regulation by issuing circular letter February 29, 2008. The statement "free from food additive" may not allow appearing on the label for product distributed after October 1, 2008.

Food Content Pork

On products derived from swine: the words "*MENGANDUNG BABI*." (Contains Pork) to be written in red 'universe medium corps 12' font and enclosed in a red rectangle together with a drawing of a pig.



Food products that can be originating from pork are: gelatin, enzyme, fat, collagen, colostrums, embryo extract, blood extract, hydrolyzed hemoglobin, keratin hair extract, placenta, protein, thymus extract, thymus hydrolisate, stomach extract, ingredients, oil, shortening, thickeners, emulsifiers, stabilizers, l-cystein, monoglycerides, diglycerides, triglycerides.

Irradiation

Irradiated packaged food must carry the words "RADURA: PANGAN IRADIASI" (Irradiated food), the reason for irradiation and this logo.



Also required are the name and address of the radiation facility, the month and year of irradiation, and the country in which the process was carried out. If the food cannot be re-irradiated, then the label should include the word: "TIDAK BOLEH DIRADIASI ULANG" (Not to be re-irradiated).

Natural Raw Materials

Food made of natural raw materials can be given labels containing information that the food derived from the natural ingredients whenever the food containing the relevant natural raw materials not less than the minimum content set forth in the Indonesian National Standard.

Organic

Processed foods that meet with the processed foods requirements may use the words organic and Indonesia's organic logo on their labels as follows.



Certain Processed Food on Labels

Information on labels on processed for food infants, children below five, pregnant or breast feeding mothers, people on special diets, elders and suffers of certain diseases, shall contain information on the allocation, method of use and/or other necessary instruction, including impacts of the food on human health.

Nutritional Labeling

Nutritional label is mandatory for certain products that have a claim in its label, such as baby food.

Following is the information that should be included in the Nutrient Facts:

- a. Serving size
- b. Serving per container/package
- c. Calories per serving
- d. Protein per serving (gram)
- e. Carbohydrate per serving (gram)
- f. Fat per serving (gram)

g. Percentage of recommended nutrition value

Nutrition value should be based on the 2000 calories diet, for infant a toddler 4-24 months, and toddler 2-5 years.

Information on the content of nutrition of food shall be mentioned in label whenever the food being accompanied by statements that the food contains vitamins, minerals and or other kinds of nutrition supplement; or being required on the basis of provisions of laws enforce in the fields of food quality and nutrition, to add vitamins, minerals and/or other kinds of food nutrition.

The statements on label that foods is a source of a nutrition substance shall not be prohibited as long as the volume of nutrition in the relevant food is at least 10% higher than the recommended daily nutrition adequacy volume in a dose for the food. However, the statements on labels that food contains a nutrition substance more superior than other food products shall be prohibited.

In Food Product Label Guidelines 2004, BPOM divides claims for six classes:

1. Nutrition function claims: claims that explain physiological and physical function and its growth. Nutrition function is allowed if the product contains 5% higher than recommended daily consumption per serving.
2. Nutrition content claims
3. Diet claims
4. Nutrition comparison claims: claims that compare the level of nutrition and or energy level of two or more food with the use of less, less than, fortified, more than, light, extra, etc. Fortified claim is allowed for food contains vitamin, mineral, protein, fiber or Potassium minimal 10% above recommended daily consumption per serving. Light claim is allowed for food with calorie contains 1/3 below normal products, or contains 50% fat, or 50% Sodium.
5. Health claims; A claim for benefits to health must be based on product composition and normal daily consumption. However, there is no product with health claim has approved by BPOM till today.
6. Halal claims: If the product has been approved as meeting Indonesian Islamic Standards.

In addition to the above claims, there are statements that are prohibited on the label.

Standard U.S. label does not consider false or misleading but it is different with Indonesian standard label. For example, Indonesia already has their own Recommended Daily Intake (AKG in Indonesian term) that was designed for Indonesian consumer. However, the standard U.S. nutritional fact panel format is acceptable.

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:

Food packing is the material, used to contain and/or pack food, whether directly touching the food or not. Any person producing food to be circulated is prohibited from using any material as food packing which is declared prohibited and or which may release contaminants which are harmful or endangered human health.

In Food Law, food package is found under Chapter II, article 16 to 19. BPOM released food packaging guidelines through the Head of BPOM regulation No. HK 00.05.55.6497 in August 20, 2007. This decree lists the materials permitted or prohibited for food package. In addition, Head of BPOM released a regulation on the Controlling the Importation of Food Packaging Material on April 2009. This regulation provides list of approved packaging material for food includes raw material and additional material for the packaging. Raw material includes plastic, cellophane, paper, cardboard, rubber,

elastomers, metal, metal alloys, ceramic, glass. Additional material includes material which has a function of antimicrobial, preservative, sanitizing, blowing, adhesive, anticorrosive, antistatic and/or antifogging, clarifying, colorant, emulsifier and/or, surface active, lubricant, plasticizer, release, filler, stabilizer, antiblocking, antifoulant, modifier, and bleaching. However Minister of Industry issued a regulation on February 12, 2010 required all food packages must put the logo and recycle code on the package. The regulation was put into effect 6 months after it was signed.

There are no industry regulations or practices applicable to package size. The metric system is used for weights and measures. Waste disposal is not regulated, except as covered in Section VI for time expired food.

Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:

Any person producing food to be circulated is prohibited from using whatever material as food additives which are declared as prohibited or exceeding the maximum threshold limit which has been determined. The Government shall further determine the materials which are prohibited and or which can be used as food additives in the food production activities or process, as well as the maximum threshold limit.

Regulation No. 02592/B/SK/VIII/91 issued by the Director General for Control of Food and Medicine, states that all uses of food additives require approval. The regulation details the process to request approval, including sample forms. Approval is the prerogative of the Director of Food Safety Evaluation, BPOM. The regulation states that approval will be based on an assessment according to guidelines prepared by the head of BPOM. Other related regulations concerning food additives include the Head of BPOM decrees of 2008 and 2004, Ministry of Health regulation of 1999, Director General for the Control of Food and Medicine regulation of 1991, and Director General Control of Food and Medicine decree in 1990. Unfortunately, lists of approved and unapproved food additives are not available in English.

Approved food additives may be used subject to limitations or conditions outlined in the approval. They may also be used in other food products provided that their use does not violate the conditions identified by the government for that product.

A food additive product from an animal source must also have a certificate of conformity with Islamic purity, "Halal". That certificate is to be issued by the responsible authority in the country of origin.

Food additives produced, imported, or distributed must comply with the Indonesian Food Codex or conditions approved by BPOM. For food additives not listed in the Indonesian Codex, or not having conditions determined by BPOM, then the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, Food Chemicals Codex, or appropriate European or FDA regulation applies.

Head of BPOM regulation No. 00.05.5.1.4547 dated October 21, 2004 provides the guidelines on using the artificial sweeteners for food. There are only 13 types of artificial sweeteners approved for food, includes Alitame, Acesulfame potassium, Aspartame, Isomalt, Lactitol, Maltitol, Mannitol, Neotame, Saccharin, Cyclamates, Xylitol, Sorbitol, Sucralosa. Sorbitol is allowed to be used on food with the following requirements:

- Candy: maximum 99% content
- Chewing gum: maximum 75% content
- Jam and Jelly: maximum 30% content

- food product using oven: maximum 30% content

It is mandatory to put warning on the label for

- Phenylketonuria: contains phenylalanine for products using aspartame.
- Excessive consumption will trigger laxative effect for product using laktitol, manitol or sorbitol

Artificial sweeteners are not allowed to be used for processed consumed by baby, infant, pregnant women, and breast feeding mother.

Other food additives guidelines are still following Ministry of Health regulation No. 722/MENKES/PER/IX/1988 that provide positive additive list.

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

Pesticides and other contaminants are positively regulated, in general by the Food Act of 1996 and in detail by a joint decree by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, as well as Health Department regulations regarding metal contamination and microscopic organism contamination

Regarding pesticide residues the joint decree states that:

- The maximum allowable residue for products directly or indirectly consumed by humans is as per the appended list. (Ref: Joint Decree of the Minister of Health and Minister of Agriculture No: 881/Menkes/SKB/VIII/1996, 11/Kpts/TP.270/8/96).
- Agricultural products circulated in Indonesia, whether locally produced or imported, are not permitted to contain higher levels of pesticide than those in the list.
- Agricultural products imported with greater than the allowed pesticide residue must be refused.
- Tests for pesticide residue are to be conducted in a laboratory appointed by the Minister of Health or the Minister of Agriculture.
- The Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture will monitor and enforce the joint decree according to their tasks and functions.

The list appended to the joint decree includes 218 pesticides and a number of potentially contaminated agricultural products for each pesticide. This regulation can be obtained from Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture. There is no provision for use of alternative standards, for example CODEX, for pesticides not listed.

Regulation No. 03725/B/SK/VII/89 issued by the Director General for Control of Food and Medicine specifies maximum allowable levels for heavy metal contamination. The list covers six metals, arsenic, lead, copper, zinc, tin, and mercury. For each element an allowable level is specified for fifteen food classes, for example fruit and fruit products, soft drinks, and meat and derived products. The final category is "other food not listed above" thus making the list comprehensive.

Similarly, Regulation No. 03726/B/SK/VII/89 issued by the Director General for Control of Food and Medicine lists sixteen classes of food and gives allowable limits for specified micro-organisms in the food categories.

With regard to pesticide, microbial, chemical, and heavy metal contamination, government through PP No.

28/2004 on security, quality, and nutrition of food products, has mandated ministry of agriculture and ministry of marine & fishery to arrange the guidance called “Good Fresh Food Production Practices”.

As a follow-up of PP No. 28/2004, Ministry of Marine & Fishery issued Ministerial Decree No. 02/2007 about “Good Aquaculture Practices”. This ministerial decree emphasizes that the source of water being used in fish rearing process must be free from the contamination of pesticide, pathogenic microbes, hazardous chemicals, and heavy metal.

In line with the security regulation on fresh food of fish origin, Ministry of Agriculture also issued ministerial decree No. 27/Permentan/PP.340/5/2009 that sets the maximum residue limit of pesticide on imported as well as exported fresh food of plant origin such as fruits, vegetables, cereal, and legumes. This ministerial decree has been effectively enforced since August 19, 2009.

Maximum Limit of Microbial and Chemical Pollutants in Food is regulated under Head of BPOM regulation No. HK 00.06.1.52.4011. Standards of food safety must be fulfilled to prevent food from possible threat of biological pollutants, chemical pollutants, and other materials that may disturb, harm, and endanger human health. Pollutants as set forth in this regulation include microbial and chemical pollutants. Chemical pollutants include heavy metal, mycotoxin, and other chemical pollutants.

Types of pollutants and maximum limit of pollutants is attached to the regulation. Control of food pollutant shall be performed by the Agency Head and shall include pre-market evaluation and post-market control.

Lists giving maximum allowable contamination of pesticide, metal, and microscopic organisms can be obtained from BPOM.

Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements:

In March 2008 (HK.00.05.23.1455), BPOM released a regulation that stated all imported processed food, food raw materials, food additives, processing aids, food ingredients, and others must obtain import approval from the head of BPOM for every shipment. This regulation re enforces the registration of imported food for retail purpose.

The registration process should be conducted by a local agent or importer. Typically, it takes longer than the officially reported time frame and costs more than the published rate. Detailed requirements from the food manufacture and product samples are needed for the registration process, which can be sent to the local agent or importer.

Product Registration (ML)

Any processed food either produced domestically or imported into Indonesian territories for trade in retail packaging shall obtain the registration approval letter prior to distribution. The objective is to protect consumers from products which do not comply with the current regulations related to safety, quality, nutrition, and labeling.

Procedure for registration refers to the Decree of the Head of BPOM No. HK 00/05.1.2569 on Criteria and Procedure of Food Safety Evaluation stipulated on 31 May 2004.

Law and regulations related to food product registration:

- Law No. 23 of 1992 on Health
- Law No. 7 of 1996 on Food
- Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection
- Government Regulation No. 69 of 1999 on Food Labeling and Advertising
- Government Regulation No. 28 Of 2004 on Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition

Processed food exempted from the obligation to possess a registration approval letter shall be the food that has 7 days shelf life in a room temperature and/or imported into Indonesian territories in small quantities for the purpose of requesting the registration approval letter, scientific research, or self-consumption. While the regulation indicates that small quantities for personal consumption do not require registration, Customs officials decide the quantity permissible and so even small quantities have been seized and subjected to approval procedures.

Registration Application Procedure

Requirements for imported products:

- Letter of appointment for the company of origin
- Health Certified or Certificate of Free Sale from the authorities of the country of origin

Or

- Declaration of Conformity and Letter of Appointment from U.S. distributors that are notarized and accompanied by documents which verifies that both notary and the company/distributor are legal entity within the United States.
- Food sample in the original packaging

Fulfillment of Registration Form:

FORM A:

- Letter of authorization mentioning name and title of the company's person in charge and the registration officer (valid for 3 months)
- Fill in the brand name, product category, net weight, packaging materials, company's name (Repacked/Licensed/Importer) and the address
- Name, signature of person in charge and stamp of the company

FORM B:

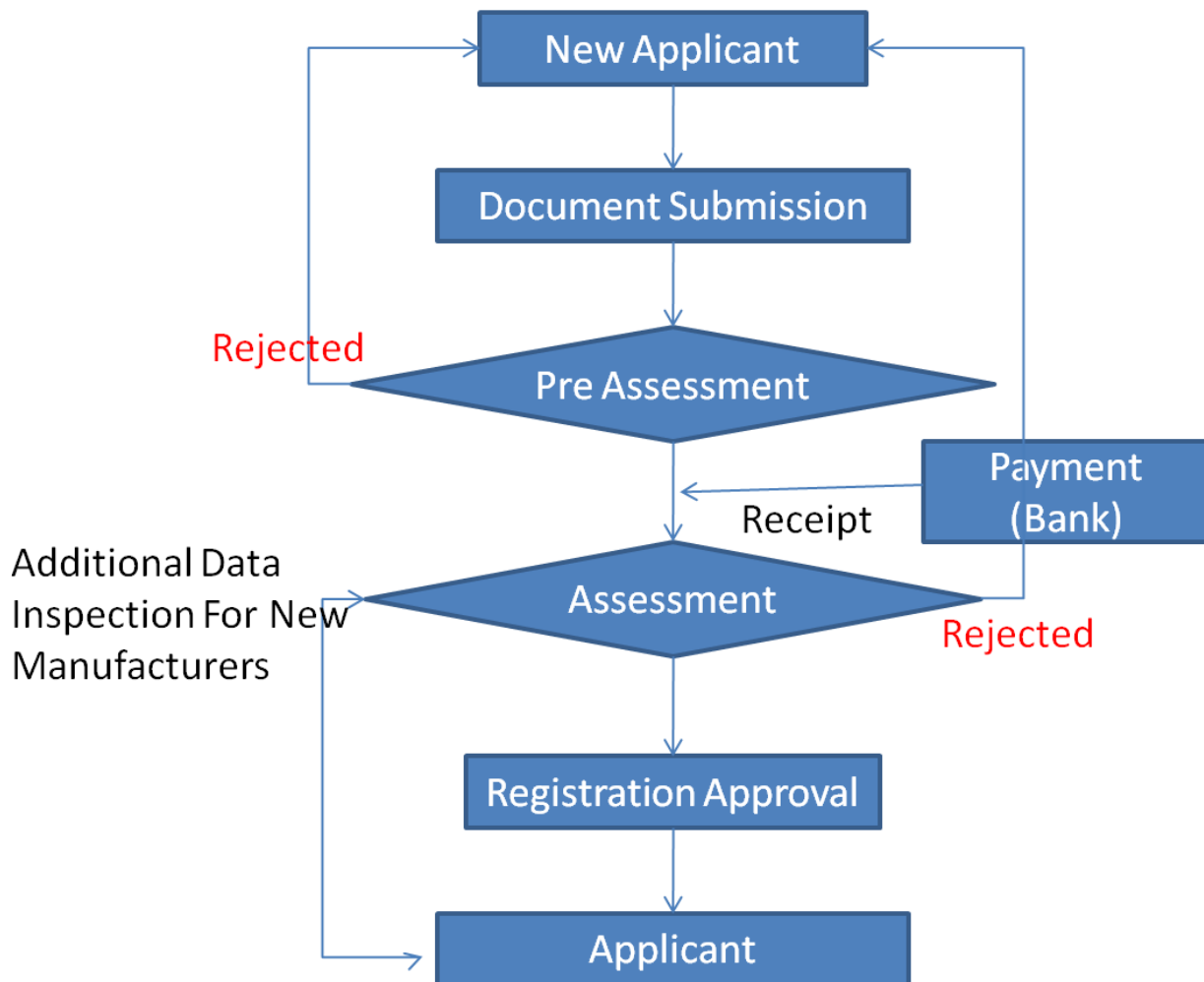
- List of Ingredients
- Food additives and packaging specification
- GMO/Non GMO statement for corn, soybean, potato and their derivative products.
- The origin of ingredients (vegetable/animal) for protein, L-sistein, enzyme, colostrums, fat, oil, shortening, thickening agents, emulsifiers, stabilizers, mono-/di/triglyceride, collagen, gelatin, and other/ingredients suspected to e originated from animals.

- For meat and meat products:
 - Domestic products: statement from animal slaughtering house
 - Imported products: recommendation from Ministry of Agriculture of The Republic of Indonesia for ruminants and their derivative products
- Flow chart of manufacturing process, Production Code, Expiry Date Information
- Original certificate of analysis of product including chemical, food additive, microbiological and heavy metal contamination (less than 1 year)

LABELING (Colored)

- Main part of label should at least bear:
 - Brand name
 - Product category
 - Net or volume weight
 - Name and address of the manufacturer or importer
 - Registration number approved: BPOM RI ML...
- Other part of label should bear:
 - Ingredients
 - Best before (date/month/year)
 - Production code
- Nutrition Facts declaration in accordance with Guidelines for Nutrition facts on Food Label
- Label should at least use Indonesian language.

FLOW CHART OF FOOD REGISTRATION PROCESS



Testing

Based on the Government Regulation No. 28 of 2004 on Food safety, Quality, and Nutrition, the examination in the laboratory shall be carried out in government laboratories or any laboratories accredited by the national Accreditation Committee or any Accreditation Institutions acknowledged by the National Accreditation Committee. BPOM is authorized to determine the types of processed food that should be examined prior to distribution.

Certification

List of the import documents required can be seen in FAIRS Export Certificate Report.

Special Documentations or Conformity Assessment

In May 2010, BPOM accepted Declaration of Conformity and Letter of Appointment from US distributor that notarized and accompanied by a document which verifies that both notary and the company/distributor have legal entity in the United States to replace the following

- Letter of appointment for the company of origin

- Health Certified or Certificate of Free Sale from the authorities of the country of origin

Both documents are needed to register the imported products (ML) in BPOM.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards:

Alcoholic Beverages (Wine and Spirits)

There are three categories of alcoholic beverages: ‘Category A’ containing zero to five percent alcohol; ‘Category B’ containing greater than 5 percent and less than 20 percent alcohol; and ‘Category C’ containing 21 - 55 percent alcohol. The description for the legal sale of domestically produced and imported alcoholic beverage products are stated in attachments I and II.

A new Indonesian Ministry of Trade regulation will allow registered importers of alcoholic beverages to import duty-paid alcoholic beverage products as of January 2010. Previously, duty-paid and duty-free alcoholic beverages were imported only through a state owned company, as was directed by the Ministry of Trade. The regulation states that the companies that import duty paid alcoholic beverages must apply for an imported-alcoholic beverages permit (IT-MB) through the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. The main requirement for the IT-MB application is having the assignment letter authorized by country of origin Public Notary from 20 Principle of foreign brand/manufacturer and able to purchase minimum 3,000 carton /brand/year. The IT-MB is valid for three years and can be extended. The state owned company is still appointed by the Minister to import duty free alcoholic beverages.

The type and amount of the imported alcoholic beverage products allocated to fulfill national demand is determined by the Ministry of Trade and issued annually. The ports of entry for imported duty paid alcoholic beverages include the Belawan sea port, Medan: the Tanjung Priok sea port, Jakarta: the Tanjung Emas sea port, Semarang: the Tanjung Perak sea port, Surabaya: and the Soekarno Hattta sea port, Makassar: as well as all Indonesian international airports.

Distribution and sale of alcoholic Beverages Category B and C is under the government control. Direct sales are only allowed for duty paid alcoholic beverages, including categories A, B, and C, for on-site consumption at hotels, restaurants, bars, pubs and night clubs. Duty free shops are allowed to sell duty free alcoholic beverages, including categories A, B, and C in certain locations.

The direct selling and/or retail of alcoholic beverages and alcoholic beverage products to people under the age of 21 year is prohibited in Indonesia.

On March 17, 2010, the Ministry of Finance issued Regulation No. 62/PMK.011/2010, which consists of a higher excise tax on ethyl alcohol, beverages containing ethyl alcohol, and concentrates containing ethyl alcohol. This regulation also states that the luxury tax will no longer be applied to those products as of April 1, 2010.

The following tables reflect the new rates of the excise tax:

1. Ethyl Alcohol or Ethanol

Category	Ethyl Alcohol Content	Excise Tax (per liter)	
		Produce domestically	Import
For all kind of ethyl alcohol, level, and category		Rp. 20,000	Rp. 20,000

2. Beverages Containing Ethyl Alcohol

Category	Ethyl Alcohol Content	Excise Tax (per liter)	
		Produce domestically	Import
A	Up to 5%	Rp. 11,000	Rp. 11,000
B	>5% to 20%	Rp. 30,000	Rp. 40,000
C	>20%	Rp. 75,000	Rp. 130,000

3. Concentrate Contain Ethyl Alcohol

Category	Ethyl Alcohol Content	Excise Tax (per liter)	
		Produce domestically	Import
For all type of concentrate, level, and category, as a material or processing aid for producing beverages containing ethyl alcohol		Rp. 100,000	Rp. 100,000

Previously beside the excise tax there was a luxury tax at 75% rate.

On April 7, 2010, the Ministry of Finance issued Regulation No. 82/PMK.011/2010, which imposed new import duties on alcoholic beverages containing ethyl alcohol. This regulation effectively changed the tariff from an ad valorem tariff to a specific tariff.

Product Shelf Life

To comply with the Minister of Health decree concerning expired food, BPOM issued circular letters Number 0018/BB/EM/4.4/IV/90 and Number 0026/BB/EM/4.4/V/90 (implemented on August 1990) that outline the expiry dates for imported package food products as follow:

Product shelf life	Arrival at the destination port must be:
>= 2 years	1.5 years before the expiry date
1 year	8 months before the expiry date
6 months	4 months before the expiry date
3 months	2 months before the expiry date

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

On January 27, 2006, the Minister of Agriculture issued a decree on the requirements and plant quarantine actions for the importation of fresh fruit and vegetables into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia No. 37/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006. The purpose of this rule is to ensure that fresh fruit and vegetables are free from fruit flies. A plant phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin or country of transit and entry through the specified seven ports is mandatory. Importation of fresh fruit

and vegetables originating from pest free producing areas must be declared in the Additional Declaration section of the plant phytosanitary certificate that accompanies the shipment. Importation from production areas not pest-free must be given a treatment that may take the form of cold treatment with temperature appropriate for fresh fruit and vegetables and for the prevention of the appropriate pest. The treatment must be declared in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate. Imported fresh fruit and vegetable treatments were identified in the Head of the Agricultural Quarantine Agency Decree No. 53/Kpts/HK.060/3/06 of March 2006.

Following is the imported fresh fruit and fresh vegetable allowable treatment:

1. Cold treatment for

a. Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied) and *Anastrepha* spp, *Rhagoletis* spp

Temperature	Duration (days)
0.0 ⁰ C (32 ⁰ F)	12
0.55 ⁰ C (33 ⁰ F)	13
1.1 ⁰ C (34 ⁰ F)	14
1.6 ⁰ C (35 ⁰ F)	16
2.2 ⁰ C (36 ⁰ F)	16

b. Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni* Frogg) and *Bactrocera* spp, *Rioxa* spp

Temperature	Duration (days)
0.0 ⁰ C (32 ⁰ F)	13
0.55 ⁰ C (33 ⁰ F)	14
1.1 ⁰ C (34 ⁰ F)	15

2. Vapor Heat Treatment (VHT)

a. for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied) and *Bactrocera* spp

Temperature	Duration (minutes)
44.4 ⁰ C (112 ⁰ F)	525

b. for *Anastrepha* spp

Temperature	Duration (minutes)
43.3 ⁰ C (110 ⁰ F)	360

3. Fumigation with Methyl Bromide (CH₃Br)

For all type of fruit files

Dose	Temperature	Duration (minutes)
32 gram per m3	≥ 21 ⁰ C	120
40 gram per m3	≥16 ⁰ -20 ⁰ C	120

48 gram per m3	$\geq 11^0-15^0\text{ C}$	120
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In December 2006, the Head of the Agricultural Quarantine Agency released decree No. 348/Kpts/PD.540.220/12/06 to establish California as a free area for Mediterania fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) in the United Sates.

In an August 2008 letter, the Director General of Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency clarified that in-transit cold treatment is acceptable for all kinds of fruits and that the treatment must be identified in the Additional Declaration on the phytosanitary certificate. The statement should be: “The cold treatment is conducted during in-transit and monitored by time and temperature recorder(s) in order to meet the requirements of IAQA (Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency).

An “Import plan” for fresh fruit and vegetables that indicates the amount, type of product, brand, type of packaging, type of transportation, container information, country of origin, entrance port, and transit location should be submitted to the Head of Operational Plant Quarantine with attention to the Unit Head of Operational Plant Quarantine in the destination port prior to the loading of the goods in the country of origin.

The GOI has recognized the United States’ Food Safety Control System for Fresh Food of Plant Origin (FFPO). The Director General of the Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency (AQA) issued the recognition of the U.S. FFPO through a ministerial decree. AQA granted its recognition to the United States after reviewing the U.S. application documents, followed by onsite verification conducted in the United States by the AQA team in late October 2009.

Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)

The Government Regulation No. 28/2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition stated that foods contain genetically modified organism shall have to be tested prior to distribution. The Committee of Biosafety for Genetically Modified Product conducts the test that includes:

- genetic information; includes general description, host description
- donor organism
- genetic modification description
- genetic modification characterization
- information on the safety of food, includes substantial equivalence, nutrition value alteration, allergenicity and toxicity.

Halal Certificate

Islamic purity or “halal” is important to a large portion of the Indonesian population. Indonesia requires that imported meat products, except pork, be accompanied by halal certificate issued by an approved halal certifying body in the United States.

MUI released the new list of approved halal certifying bodies which includes:

- halal for cattle slaughtering;
- halal for the processing industry;
- halal for flavorings.

The approved halal certifier bodies in the United States are as follows:

For cattle slaughtering house

No.	Name of Halal Certifier Body
1.	Islamic Information Center of America (IICA), Des Palines, IL
2.	Halal Transaction of Omaha, Omaha, NE
3.	Islamic Services of America (ISA), Cedar Rapids, IA
4.	Halal Food Council S.E.A., Salisbury, MD
5.	American Halal Foundation (AHF), Boling Brook, IL
6.	Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), Chicago, IL

For the processing industry

No.	Name of Halal Certifier Body
2.	Halal Food Council S.E.A., Salisbury, MD
3.	Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), Chicago, IL
4.	American Halal Foundation (AHF), Boling Brook, IL
5.	Islamic Services of America (ISA), Cedar Rapids, IA

For Flavor

No	Name of Halal Certifier Body
1.	Halal Food Council S.E.A., Salisbury, MD
2.	American Halal Foundation (AHF), Boling Brook, IL

Irradiation Certificates

All irradiated imported should be accompanied by a certificate issue by an authorized officers in the country of origin that valid for the batch.

Based on the Minister of Health regulation No: 701/Menkes/Per/VIII/2009, there are three approved sources of radiation process by GOI:

1. Gamma irradiator with ^{60}Co or ^{137}Cs radioactive
2. X-ray with energy less than and equal to 5 MeV or
3. Electron machine with energy less than equal to 10MeV

Following is the type of foods that are allowed to be radiated and its dose:

No	Type of food	Irradiation purpose	Maximum dose
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			absorb (kGy)
1	Bulb and root tuber	to retard prevent the sprouting during storage	0.15
2	Fresh vegetable and fruit (exclude no 1)	a. Delay ripeness b. Kill insect c. Extend self life d. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0 2.5 1.0 (for fruit fly 0.15)
3	Processed vegetable and fruit	Extend self life	7.0
4	Mango	Extend shelf life	0.75 combine with hot water (55 ⁰) for 5 minutes
5	Mangoesten	a. Kill insect b. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0
6	Cereal and millet products, bean, oil seed, peas, dry fruit	a. Kill insect b. Reduce microbe amount	1.0 5.0
7	Fish, fresh and frozen seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend self life c. Control infection by certain parasite	5.0 3.0 2.0
8	Process fish and seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend self life	8.0 10.0
9	Meat and poultry and their process (fresh and frozen)	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend self life c. Control infection by certain parasite d. Kill salmonella bacteria	7.0 3.0 2.0 7.0
10	Dry vegetable, seasoning, dry herb and herbal tea	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Kill insect	10.0 1.0
11.	Food from animal dried animal	a. Kill insect b. Kill microbe, fungi, mold, khamir	1.0 5.0
12	Animal based-ready to eat processed food	Sterilization and kill pathogen microorganism includes spora and extend self life microbe	65

Processed Organic Food

Organic processed food shall include food from organic fresh food processed by a specific method, with

or without allowed food additives. Organic fresh foods used in organic processed foods shall be evidenced by an organic certificate issued by an accredited Certification Institution or verified by Competent Authorized in Indonesia. The certificate for food products to be brought into Indonesia shall be issued by a Certification Institution accredited by the Competent Authorities in the country of origin and legalized by the Competent Authorities in Indonesia (Center for Standardization and Accreditation in Ministry of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia).

Organic fresh foods must contain at least 95% organic fresh food from the total volume or weight, excluding water and salt content. Water and salt content are water and salt added at the time of processing. Food additives and other material allowed in organic processed foods are attached to the regulation. Raw materials, food additives, other materials and organic processed foods shall not be treated with irradiation and not be derived from genetically engineered products.

Others

Milk products have special regulations

Baby food has special regulations

Food sanitation laws are contained in the guide to good food processing

Animal quarantine regulations for live animals vary and should be consulted before exporting live animals to Indonesia

Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:

Indonesian copyright law was released in 2002; patent and trademark laws were released in 2001. In November 2007, Indonesia was moved from the U.S. priority watch list to the U.S. watch list for protection of intellectual property.

In general a copyright is valid for 50 years and a patent is valid for 10 to 20 years.

A trademark should be registered at the Directorate General for Intellectual Property Rights in the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Generally, the process requires over 1 year to complete.

Once registered, trademarks have to be extended every 10 years.

Section IX. Import Procedures:

Importer must obtain an import permit (SPP) or import recommendation before product is shipped.

Head of License and Investment –Ministry of Agriculture cq Directorate General of Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for issuing SPP for animal-based processed food, where as an import recommendation for the remaining processed food products and food additive are issued by BPOM.

Import documents may be prepared in English, but the level of comprehension by officials is limited.

As an example, Customs would not accept the term "cartage" on an invoice as meaning a freight charge because "cartage" is not in the most widely used English-Indonesian dictionary.

Documents should be concise, with simple language, and complete. If all documentation is complete, customs clearance can be finished as early as two days (green line) and 5-7 days (red line and yellow line). Incomplete documentation could result in delays of several weeks.

Standard documents, such as invoices, regularly used in the domestic market, may not be suitable for imports. For example, invoices that show a list price, a discount percentage, and a total price charged will result in the duty being levied based on the price before discount, because the list price is the "correct" price.

A determination by a government official can be appealed. However, the official's determination would invariably be couched in terms of the current legislation and hence would be unlikely to be over-ruled. Indonesian Courts give judgments on the basis of perceived justice, and are not strictly bound by precedent. Hence decisions have a degree of inconsistency and unpredictability.

Raw Material for further Processed Food, Food Additive, and Food product for Retail

BPOM requires an import recommendation for each shipment includes products to be use for processing ML number. To obtain the recommendation an importer must provide:

- Application Letter/Input Data via National Single Window (NSW) for RM (Raw Material), FA (Food Additive), RP (Retail Product) containing the following information:
 - Name and address of importer
 - Name & address of supplier/exporter
 - Name & address of manufacturer
 - Brand name and kind of products
 - Type of packaging/weight/volume
 - Quantity of import
 - Country of origin
 - Number & Date of Invoice
 - Number & Date of BL/AWB
 - Expired Date of products
 - Lot Number/Batch/Production Code
- Declaration Letter with Seal Rp. 6,000 for RM & FA
 - The letter declare that the product is not intended for retail selling
- Specification of Product for RM & FA
 - Description/Composition/Ingredient

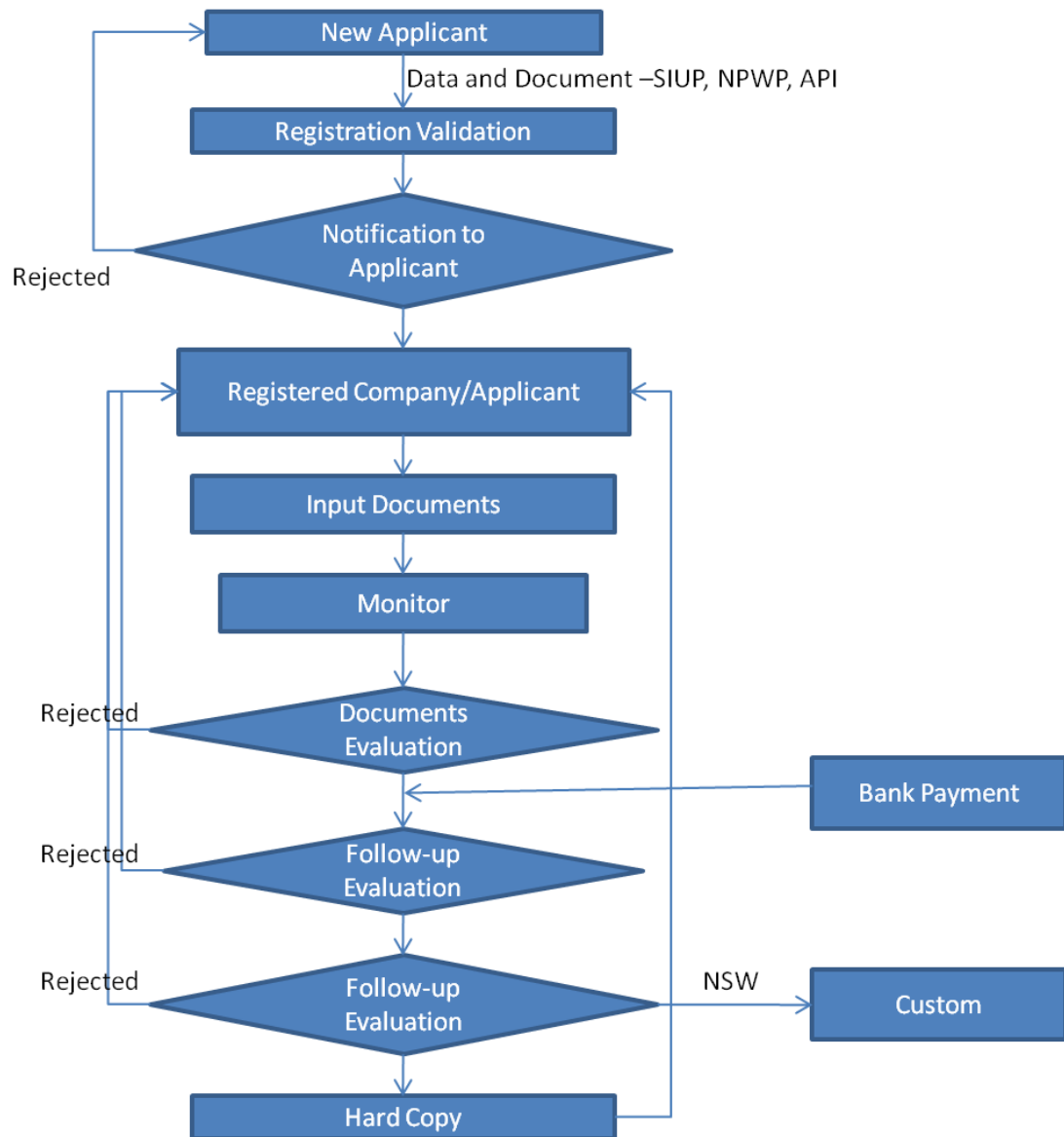
- Physical characteristic
- Chemical characteristic
- Microbiological characteristic
- Type of packaging
- Application
- Storage; term of Expired date

- Certificates
 - Certificate of Health/Certificates of Free Sale from authorized institution in country of origin, still valid (for RM &FA) (show the original)
 - Certificate of Analysis (for RM, FA & RP) (show the original)
 - Certificate of Phytosanitary (for agricultural products with minimally processing) for RM & FA)
 - Certificate of Free Radiation (from milk from Europe) (for RM &RP)
 - Certificate of Genetic Modified Organism (for soybean, corn, tomato, potato and its products) (for RM, RP & FA)
 - Certificate of Analysis of 3-Monochloro Propanediol (3-MCPD) (for Hydrolized vegetables protein, isolated protein, soy sauce((for RM, FA & RP)
 - Certificate of Analysis of Aflatoxin (for nuts and peanuts) (for RM & RP)
 - Certificate of Free KBrO₃ (for wheat flour) (for RM&RP)
 - Certificate of Origin (for products from animal origin-beef powder, etc) (for RM, FA & RP)
 - Certificate of Indonesian National Standard/SNI (for Bottle drinking water, Salt, Wheat Flour, Cocoa powder, Refine sugar) (for RM&RP)
 - Certificate of Halal, if product claims “Halal” on Label (for RM, FA & RP).
 - Certificate of Analysis of Formalin (for product come from China origin) (for RP)
 - Certificate of Analysis of Melamine for ammonium bicarbonate; milk and milk products; egg and egg product from China origin (for RM)
 - Certificate of Veterinary Health (for processed meat products) (for RM & RP)
 - Approval Letter from Directorate General of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture (for products come from animal origin) (for RM&RP)

- Supporting Documents
 - Copy of registered importer for certain product from Minister of Trade according to Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 56/2008 (for RM &RP)
 - Legalized copy of registration approval letter (registered as ML No.) and its approved label (for RP)
 - Copy of Purchase Order
 - Copy of Invoice
 - Copy of BL/AWB
 - Copy of Packing List
 - Document states expire date or manufacturing date and its shelf life (show the original)
 - Document states Lot No./Batch/Production Code

- Report of Food Additives

FLOW CHART OF CERTIFICATION PROCESS OF FOOD IMPORT



Rice

Imports of specialty rice such as rice for medicinal purposes, 100 percent broken rice, and some other types of rice not produced in Indonesia are allowed only after obtaining approval from the Ministry of Trade based on a written recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sugar

The May 29, 2008 amendment to the Minister of Industry and Trade decree No. 527/MPP/Kep/9/2004

states that plantation white sugar (semi-refined, HS No. 1701.91.00 and 1701.99.90) must have ICUMSA ranging from 70 IU to 200 IU. Semi-refined sugar may only be imported by the four importers registered with the Ministry of Trade if the farm gate price of semi-refined sugar is above Rp. 5,350/kg and if the domestic production or supply of semi-refined sugar is not sufficient to meet demand. Imports are strictly prohibited one month prior to, during, and two months after the season when local cane is milled. The beginning and end of the milling seasons is determined by the Minister of Agriculture. The Minister of Trade has the flexibility to appoint other importers of semi-refined sugar when needed to support the domestic price and to maintain the national semi-refined sugar stock.

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade in Ministry of Trade must approve the volume of sugar, type of sugar, ports of destination and the valid period of import of sugar imported by ITs. In addition, a surveyor appointed by the Minister of Trade must inspect the shipment in the country of origin. The report will be part of import documentation. The surveyor fees may be borne by the importer. Inspections are not required for imports of sugar intended for research and technological development, samples, promotion, carried as personal belongings, and packages of sugar sent via aircraft.

While the Director General in the Ministry of Trade is responsible for approving importers and imports, importers are still required to submit monthly reports to the Directorate General for Import, Ministry of Trade with the copies to the Directorate General for Chemical Industry, Agro, and Forest Products of the Ministry of Trade and to the Directorate General for Estate Crop Productions in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Seeds

Indonesian seed import procedures are mainly regulated based on the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 37 and 38/Permentan/OT.140/8/2006 issued on August 31, 2006. Following is the summary of the regulations:

Every seed variety proposed to be released in Indonesia must undergo an adaptation test for seasonal crops or observation test for annual crops. Before conducting the test, the requestor must report to the National Seed Agency (BBN), which evaluates tests and reports the results to the Minister of Agriculture. After completing the test, the license from the variety holder must be attached to the introductory varieties, the parent seed description must be attached to the hybrid varieties, and genetically modified organism must meet bio-security requirements.

All written proposals for tested and named variety releases must be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture through BBN. For every introductory hybrid variety, it must be documented that the seed can be produced in Indonesia, and must have attached a guarantee letter from the seed release requestor containing a statement that the F1 hybrid seed will be produced in Indonesia within two years after the date of the release.

Based on the BBN recommendation, the Minister of Agriculture can release the variety to the market or reject the variety. A released variety will be published in a Minister Decision letter on variety release, while the seed release requestor of a rejected variety will be informed in a written notification containing the refusal reason. An already released variety can be withdrawn from the market if it is

proven to spread new and dangerous pests or disease and cause some loss to the environment and the community.

The Minister of Agriculture must provide a license before seed can be imported.

To acquire an import license for research purposes, the seed must meet the following requirements:

- The amount of seed or parent seed is limited to the amount required for research as stated in the summary of the research proposal.
- The seed or parent seed is not currently available in Indonesia
- Must be accompanied by a seed description
- Must comply with the plant quarantine law.

The Head of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency will issue the import license for research purposes and must receive a report from the importer after the product has been shipped.

Other seeds must meet the following requirements:

- The variety must be of good quality, be unique, and have a specific use.
- The amount is limited to what is needed for the seed release preparation.
- If the seed has already been released in the Indonesian market but the amount is not sufficient to meet domestic demand or the propagation cannot be conducted in Indonesia.
- Must comply with plant quarantine law.

The import license for non-research purposes will be issued by the Director General of each crop (Horticulture, Food Crops, and Estate). The import license can be used for:

- variety release preparation
- F1 seed procurement
- plant observer needs
- export objective needs
-

Imports of transgenic seeds for non-research purposes must pass bio-security and food security tests.

The Head of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency and the Director General of each crop who will issue the import license will coordinate with the Head of the Agricultural Quarantine Agency.

To acquire a seed import license, an importer must first submit a written request to the Head of the License and Investment Center (PPI) complete with the Information Required for Seed Introduction/Importation to Indonesia form. The Head of the License and Investment Center will forward the request to each Directorate General or the Head of Agricultural Research and Development Agency as appropriate within 3 working days after receiving the importer request. The decision to accept, postpone or reject the import request will be issued within 10 working days after they receive the request from the Head of PPI. If no notification is received by an importer after 10 working days, it means that the import license request is accepted. The seed import license will be valid for six months, and import must be completed within that period of time.

The importer must submit the seed or parent seed import license to quarantine officials at the entrance point. The seed or parent seed importer must:

- Have a dated record of the imported seed and must keep the record for one year.
- Report to the Head of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency or Director General with a cc to the Head of PPI on the import progress.

In addition to this regulation, the Decision of the Head of the Agricultural Quarantine Agency No. 152/Kpts/PD.540/L/8/03 states that the import of seed must be:

- accompanied with a Phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin and transit country
- through the determined entrance point
- reported and delivered to Plant Quarantine Officials at the entrance point for quarantine treatments
- accompanied with an Import License from the Ministry of Agriculture or appointed officials
- accompanied by the original copies of the phytosanitary and import licenses, copies of the invoice, packing list, and airway bill or bill of lading to be produced for review by Quarantine Officials

Although no Indonesian quarantine lab has been accredited by ISTA, the Ministry refers to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization for quarantine inspections and actions. Reportedly, there have been cases where Indonesian lab results indicated the presence of a seed-borne disease not typically found on that seed.

There have also been reports that certain pests or diseases declared absent on the phytosanitary certificate was found during the test in the Indonesian lab. When such a case occurs all of the imported seed must be burned, with no chance for re-export.

Meat and Poultry Products

An Import Permit (SPP), issued by the Director General of Livestock Services (DGLS), must accompany every import of poultry, meat, and other animal based food. In a letter, requesting the certificate, importers must indicate the product being imported, quantity, and destination (restaurant, hotel, wet market, etc.). Currently only approved meat and poultry establishment are allowed to export the products to Indonesia.

The importer submits the required documents then DGLS will process the request up to 14 working days for packaged animal based food products, dairy and egg products, and up to 22 working days for fresh meat and processed meat products. The SPP is valid for six months and it is recommended to renew SPP two weeks prior to expiration date.

Other Relevant Reports

Please visit FAS/USDA website at fas.usda.gov to find the relevant reports to FAIRS report.

1. Mandatory Labeling Of Imported Food And Beverage Products
2. Establishment of the Biosafety Committee for Transgenic Products
3. New Import Duty on Beverage content certain Ethyl Alcohol
4. New Indonesian Import Duties on Alcoholic Beverages
5. New Regulation on Alcoholic Beverages Excise Tax
6. FAIRS Export Certificate Report
7. Exporter Guide Update
8. New Regulation on Alcoholic Beverages

9. Newest List of Approved Halal Certification Bodies
10. Biotechnology Annual
11. Trade Policy Monitoring: New Requirements for Selected Food & Beverages
12. FAIRS Subject Report: Import Requirement and procedures for processed Food
13. Indonesian Seed Regime

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

Ministry of Finance

Directorate General for Customs and Duties

Jalan Jend. A. Yani / By Pass, Jakarta

Tel: +6221-489-7511

Fax: +6221-489-0308

Homepage: <http://www.beacukai.go.id/>

Products regulated: Tariff

Ministry of Agriculture

Directorate General for Food Crops

Jalan AUP

Pasar Minggu, Kotak Pos 97, Jakarta 12520

Tel: +6221-780-6810

Fax: +6221-780-6309

Homepage: <http://www.deptan.go.id/>

Directorate General for Livestock Services (DGLS)

Building C, 6th Floor

Jalan Harsono RM No. 3, Ragunan

Pasar Minggu, Jakarta 12550

Tel: +6221-781-5580

Fax: +6221-7815581

Homepage: <http://www.ditjennak.go.id/>

Products regulated: animal-based food

Agency for Agricultural Quarantine

Building E, 5th Floor

Jalan Harsono R.M No. 3

Ragunan, Jakarta 12550

Tel: +6221-781-6483

Fax: +6221-781-6483

Homepage: <http://karantina.deptan.go.id/>

Products regulated: fresh fruit and vegetable

Ministry of Trade

Directorate General for Foreign Trade

Building I, 4th Floor

Jalan M.I. Ridwan Rais No. 5

Jakarta

Tel: +6221- 385-8204, 386-0940

Fax: +6221-385-8191

Homepage: <http://www.djdaglu.go.id/>

Products regulated: rice and sugar.

Ministry of Industry

Directorate General for Agro and Chemical Industry

Jalan Gatot Subroto No. 52-53, 18th Floor

Jakarta 12950

Tel: +6221-525-5861/5509 ext 4061/62

Fax: +6221-525-2450/5861

Homepage: <http://www.depperin.go.id/>

Products regulated: sugar

National Agency of Drugs & Food Control - BPOM

Deputy III for Dangerous Materials and Food Safety Control

Jl. Percetakan Negara No. 23

Jakarta 10560

Tel: +6221-425-3857

Fax: +6221-425-3857

Homepage: <http://www.pom.go.id>

Products regulated: package food for retail and further processed includes food additive and processing aids.

National Standardization Agency - BSN

Chairman

Mangala Wanabakti Building, Block IV, 4th Floor

Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto, Senayan

Jakarta

Tel: +6221-574-7043 Ext. 104

Fax: +6221-574-7045

Homepage: <http://www.bsn.go.id/>

Products regulated: products standardization

The Indonesian Council of Ulama - MUI

Chairman

Jl. Proklamasi No. 51

Menteng

Jakarta Pusat

Tel/Fax: +6221-391-8915

Homepage: http://www.mui.or.id/mui_in/index.php

Products regulated: halal food

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts:

The Indonesian Food & Beverage Association - GAPMMI

Chairman

Komplek Duta Mas Fatmawati

Blok D1 No. 30

Jl. RS Fatmawati No. 29 Jakarta

Selatan 12150

Telp. : 62-21- 7032-2626-27

Fax.: 62-21-770-7355

E-mail : gapmmi@cbn.net.id; gapmmi@yahoo.com; gapmmi_group@yahooogroups.com

Homepage: <http://www.gapmmi.or.id/>

The Indonesian Cold Chain Association – ARPI

Chairman

Jl. Peanggrahan Raya No. 2B

Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta 11620

Tel: +6221-5890-3307; 0816-110-4650

Fax: +6221-7369-1872; 587-3492

Email: arpi@arpionline.org; arpi@cbn.net.id

Association of Indonesian Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Importers (ASSIBSINDO)

Jl. Senopati 20,

Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta

Tel: +6221-7280-0343

Fax: +6221-720-0670

E-mail: biangpenasaran@cbn.net.id

Indonesian Consumer Organization - YLKI

Chairperson

Jalan Pancoran Barat VII No. 1

Duren Tiga, Pasar Minggu

Jakarta 12760

Tel: +6221-798-1858

Fax: +6221-798-1038

Email: konsumen@rad.net.id;

Homepage: www.ylki.org

Association of Flourmills - APTINDO

Chairperson

Daniprisma Building, 3rd Floor

Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 47-48

Jakarta 12160

Ph: +6221-7279-7843
Email: aptindo@rad.net.id

Fax: +6221-720-6008

Association of Meat Importers - ASPIDI

Chairman

Wisma BNI 46, 9th Floor
Suite 9.05

Jakarta

Ph: +6221-574-2103

Fax: +6221-574-2104

Email: asp-1984@cbn.net.id

American Soybean Association – ASA

Indonesian Representative

C/O PT Swaco Prima Windutama

Wisma Mitra Sunter #402 Block C-2

Jl. Yos Sudarso Kav. 89

Jakarta 14350

Ph: +6221-651-4752

Fax: +6221-651-4753

Email: asagrains@indosat.net.id

US Wheat Associates

Indonesian Representatives

C/O HBS & Associates

Jl. Saung Gintung No. C-2, Cirendeu

Jakarta 15419

Ph: +6221-749-1455

Fax: +6221-749-1455

Email: hbsuta@indo.net.id

Regional COOPERATORS who also cover Indonesia:

USA Poultry & Egg Export Council

#15-04 Liat Towers

541 Orchard Road

Singapore 238881

Ph: +65-6733-4255/6

Fax: +65-6732-1977

Email: usapeec_sing@pacific.net.id

U.S. Meat Export Federation

627A Aljunied Road,

04-04 Biztech Centre,

Singapore 389842

Ph: +65-6733-4255/6

Fax: +65-6732-1977

Email: singapore@usmef.com.sg

American Soybean Association

#11-03 Liat Towers,

541 Orchard Rd.

Singapore 238881

Ph: +65-6737-6233

Fax: +65-6737-5849

E-mail: asaspore@pacific.net.sg

U.S. Wheat Associates

#15-02 Liat Towers

541 Orchard Road

Singapore 238881

Ph: +65-6737-4311

Fax: +65-6733-9359

Email: msamson@uswheat.org

U.S. Potato Board

48 Toh Guan Road East

#02-129 Enterprise Hub

Singapore 608586

Ph: +65-6515-6113

Fax: +65-6278-4372

Email: richelieu@lieumktg.com.sg

Laboratory

List of Accredited Indonesian Laboratories by NADFC – National Agency for Drug and Food Control (DG POM) - Directorate of Food Safety Assessment

Balai Besar Industri Agro

Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 11, Bogor 16122 – Indonesia

Tel.: 62-251-324068; Fax : 62-251-323339

Contact persons: Ir. Nirwana Aprianita (Marketing), Ir. Aan Yulistia (Certification)

Website: <http://www.bbia.go.id>

Laboratorium Terpadu – Institut Pertanian Bogor (ILFA)

Jl. Lodaya II No. 3, Bogor 16151 – West Java, Indonesia

Tel.: 62-251-319894; Fax : 62-251-319894

Contact person: Prof. Tun Tedja Irawadi

PT. Saraswanti Indo Genetech (SIG)

Taman Yasmin VI / 150

Bogor 16006, Jawa Barat - Indonesia

Tel: 62-251-7540927; Fax: 62-251-7540929

Contact persons: Ir. Yahya Taufik (President Director), Mr. A Adhi Harsanto and Ir. JK Kristiyono (Directors), and Mr. Adi Supriatna (Marketing) - Mobile: 62-81315382983

E-mail: saraswanti_igenetech@indonetwork.co.id

Webite: <http://www.saraswanti.com>

PT. Sucofindo - ICS

Office:

Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu Kv. 34, Jakarta 12780 - Indonesia

Tel: 62-21-7983666; Fax : 62-21-7983888

Contact person: Ir. Triyanaidil Fitri

Laboratory:

Jl. Arteri Tol Cibitung, Bekasi 17520 - Indonesia

Tel.: 62-21- 88321176; Fax : 62-21- 88321166

Contact person: Drs. Adisam ZN

Webite: <http://www.sucofindo.co.id>

PT. SGS (*Société Generale de Surveillance*)

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Related Government Regulation

In addition to the Acts listed above there are a number of Presidential Instructions, Ministerial Regulations, Ministerial Decisions and Departmental Determinations that regulate food production, import, and distribution. Below are some of them:

Issued by Minister of Health and BPOM:

1. Government Regulation No 69 of 1999 concerning Food Label and Advertisement
2. Government Regulation No. 28 of 2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality, and Nutrition
3. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 76/Menkes/Per/XII/75 on

- the Distribution and labeling of Food Containing Material of Pig origin
4. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 280/Menkes/Per/XII/1975 on Guidelines of Distribution and Libeling of Food Containing Pork
 5. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 329/Menkes/Per/XII/76 on Food production and Distribution
 6. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 86/Menkes/Per/IV/1977 on Alcoholic Beverages
 7. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 79/Menkes/Per/III/1978 on Food Label and Advertisement
 8. Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No 238/MEN.KES/SK/VI/1979 on the Obligation to Submit the Certificate of Analysis for importation of food additive
 9. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 59/MEN.KES/PER/II/1982 on Prohibition of Distribution, Production, and Importation of Alcoholic Beverages not register in the Health Department
 10. Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No 1700/B/SK/VIII/1982 on the Registration Refusal Criteria of Certain Food and Beverages Containing Alcohol
 11. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No. 180/Menkes/per/IV/-85 on Date Marking
 12. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No 208/Menkes/Per/IV/85 on Artificial Sweetener
 13. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No 239/Menkes/Per/V/85 on Certain Coloring Agent Stated as a Hazardous Substance
 14. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No. 01323/B/SK/V/85 on the Guidelines on the implementation of Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 180/Menkes/per/IV/85 on Date Marking
 15. Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No. 165/Menkes/SK/II/86 on Requirements of Iodized Salt
 16. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No 02942/B/SK/IX/86 on the Guidelines on the Technical Implementation for the Control of Iodized salt in the Distribution
 17. Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No. 00474/B/II/87 on the Obligation to Submit the Certificate of Health and Radiation Free Certificate for imported food.
 18. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No: 722/MENKES/PER/IX/88 on Food Additives
 19. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic No 382/MEN.KES/PER/VI/1989 on Food Registration
 20. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No. 03537/B/SK/VI/89 on the Guidelines on the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No. 382/Menkes/Per/VI/89 on Food Registration
 21. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No.03725/B/SK/VII/1989 on Maximum Limit of microbe contaminant on food
 22. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No:00386/C/SK/11/90 on Amendment of the Attachment to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No 239/Menkes/per/V/85 on Certain Coloring Agent Stated as a Hazardous Substance
 23. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No: 02987/B/SK/XII/90 on the Registration of Certain Food Additives
 24. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No: 01415/B/SK/IV/91 on Special

Mark on Food Coloring Agent

25. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No. 02240/B/SK/VII/91 on the Requirements of Food Quality labeling and Advertising
26. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No. 02591/B/SK/VIII/91 on the Amendment of Attachment to the Regulation of Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 180/Menkes/per/IV/85 on Date Marking
27. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No: 02592/B/SK/VIII/91 on Food Additives Usage
28. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No 02593/B/SK/VIII/91 on Food Additives Product and Food Additives Producer Registration
29. Decree of the Director General of Drug and Food Control No. 02594/B/SK/VIII/91 on Imported Food Additives
30. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic No 1168/Menkes/Per/X/1999 on Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No 722/Menkes/per/IX/1988 on Food Additives
31. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.51.02961 of 2001 on Limited Imported Food Product Registration
32. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.5.00617 of 2002 on the Implementation of Indonesian Food Codex 2001
33. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.5.1142 of 2003 on the Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Level Percentage on the Food Product Label
34. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.52.4321 of 2003 on General Guidelines for food product labeling
35. Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 962/MENKES/SK/VII/2003 on the Fortification of Wheat Flour
36. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.5.1.4547 of 2004 on the Requirement of the Usage of Sweetener on Food Product
37. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00/05.1.2569 of 2004 on the Criteria and the Procedure of Food Product Evaluation
38. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.06.51.0475 of 2005 on Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Value on the Food Label
39. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.52.0685 of 2005 on the Key Subject on Functional Food Control
40. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.52.6291 of 2007 on Guidelines of nutrition label on food product
41. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.06.1.52.6635 of 2007 on Prohibition of Stating Free of Food Additives Information on the Label and Advertising
42. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.52.6581 of 2007 on the Usage of Chitosan on food product
43. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.55.6497 of 2007 on Material of Food Package
44. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.06.52.0100 of 2008 on the Control of Organic Processed Food
45. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.06.1.0256 of 2008 on Prohibition of Adding vitamin K to milk product
46. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.23.1455 of 2008 on the Control

of Imported Processed Food

47. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.1.52.3572 of 2008 on Adding Nutrition and Non Nutrition on Food Product
48. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.05.1.55.1621 of 2009 on the Control of Imported Material for Food Package.
49. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No: HK.00.06.1.52.4011 of 2009 on Stipulation Of Maximum Limit Of Microbial And Chemical Pollutants In Food
50. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control No: HK. 03.1.23.06.10.5166 of 2010 on the Information Declaration on Certain Product Origin, Alcohol Content, and Expiry Date on Drug, Traditional Medicine, Food Supplement, and Food Label.
51. Regulation of the Minister of Health No: 701/MENKES/PER/VIII/2009 on Irradiated food

Issued by Minister of Finance:

1. Decree of the Minister of Finance No: 82/PMK.011/2010 on Import duty on Imported Beverages contents certain ethyl alcohol.
2. Decree of the Minister of Finance No: 62/PMK.011/2010 on Ethyl Alcohol Excise Tax, Beverages content Ethyl Alcohol, and Concentrate content Ethyl Alcohol.

by Minister of Agriculture and Agriculture Quarantine Office:

1. Government Regulation No 6 of 1995 concerning Plant Protection
2. Government Regulation No 82 of 2000 concerning Animal Quarantine
3. Government Regulation No 14 of 2002 concerning Plant Quarantine
4. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 212/Kpts/LB.720/4/2001 on the Amendment of Attachment II of the Decree of Minister of Agriculture No: 422/Kpts/LB.720/1998 on Animal Quarantine
5. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 469/Kpts/HK.310/8/2001 on Amendment of Attachment III of the Decree of Minister of Agriculture No 38/Kpts/HK.310/1990 on Requirements and Measures of Plant Quarantine on imported plant and plant seedling into the Republic Indonesian territory, which has been amended by the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 211/Kpts/HK.310/4/2001
6. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 471/Kpts/LB.720/8/2001 on Amendment of Attachment III of the Decree of Minister of Agriculture No 422/Kpts/LB.720/1998 on Animal Quarantine Regulation, which has been amended by he Decree of Minister of Agriculture No 212/Kpts/LB.730/4/2001
7. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 206/Kpts/TN.530/3/2003 on the Classifying of the Animal Quarantine Pest, Grouping and Classifying Its Carrier
8. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 627/Kpts/PD.540/2003 on the Plant Quarantine Pest, Group I, Group II and Its Carrier
9. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 103/Kpts/HK.060/M/2/2004 on Form and Type of Documents of Plant Quarantine Measures
10. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 117/Kpts/PD.540/2/2004 on Withdrawal of Third Diktum of the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No 627/Kpts/PD.540/12/2003 on the Plant Quarantine Pest, Group I, Group II and Its Carrier

11. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 508/Kpts/PD.520/8/2004 on Classifying Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier
12. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 358/Kpts/OT.140/9/2005 on Technical Requirements and Plant Quarantine Action for the importation of fresh fruit and fruit vegetable into the territory of Republic of Indonesia
13. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 271/Kpts/HK.310/4/2006 on the Requirements and Procedures of the Certain Plant Quarantine Measures by Third Party
14. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 37/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006 on Technical Requirements and Plant Quarantine Action for the importation of fresh fruit and fruit vegetable into the territory of Republic of Indonesia
15. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 38/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006 on Type of Plant Quarantine Pest Group I-A1 and A2 Category, Group II-A1 and A2 Category, Host, Carrier, and Spreading Area.
16. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 52/Permentan/OT.140/10/2006 on Additional Plant Quarantine Requirements.
17. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 264/Kpts/OT.140/4/2006 on Focal Point Determination of National Plant Protection Organization
18. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 02/Kpts/OT.140/1/2007 on Animal Quarantine Documents and Certificates
19. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No: 09/Permentan/OT.140/2/2009 on Requirements and Procedures of Plant Quarantine Action on Imported Plant Pest Carrier into the Republic of Indonesia
20. The regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No 27/Permentan/PP.340/5/2009 on Food Safety Control over the Import and Export of Fresh Food of Plant Origin
21. The regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia N: 38/Permentan/PP.340/8/2009 on Perubahan Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No: 27/Permentan/PP.340/5/2009 tentang Pengawasan Keamanan Pangan terhadap Pemasukan dan Pengeluaran Panganan Segar Asal Tumbuhan

Government Regulation related to Agriculture and Livestock Service

1. Government Regulation No 15 of 1977 on Refusal, Prevention, Eradication, and Treatment of Animal Disease.
2. Government Regulation No. 22 of 1983 on Public Health Veterinary

Issued by Minister of Agriculture and Directorate General of Livestock Service

1. Government Regulation No 15 of 1977 on Refusal, Prevention, Eradication, and Treatment of Animal Disease.
2. Government Regulation No. 22 of 1983 on Public Health Veterinary
3. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 482/Kpts/PD.620/8/2006 on Importation of Ruminant and its product from BSE infected Country or Zone into the Territory of The Republic of Indonesia
4. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 20/Permentan/OT.140/4/2009 on Importation and Distribution Control of Carcass, Meat, and/or Offal from Abroad.

Joint Decree of the Minister of Health and Minister of Agriculture No 881/MENKES/SKB/VIII/1996 and 711/Kpts/TP>270/8/96 on the Maximum Limit of Pesticide Residue of Agriculture Products.

Issued by Minister of Trade

1. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No; 57/M-DAG/PER/12/2010 on Certain Imported Products
2. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No: 23/M-DAG/PER/5/2010 on Second Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade No 56/M-Dag/Per/12/2008 on Regulation concerning Certain Imported Products Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No: 43/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on Supply, Distribution, Sale, Supervision, and Control of Alcoholic Beverages.
3. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No: 43/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on Supply, Distribution, Sale, Supervision, and Control of Alcoholic Beverages.
4. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No: 60/M-DAG/PER/12/2008 on Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade No: 56/M-DAG/PER/12/2008 on Regulation concerning Certain Imported Products
5. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No 56/M-DAG/PER/12/2008 on Importation of Certain Products
6. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No 52/M-DAG/PER/12/2008 on Amendment of Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No 44/M-DAG/PER/10/2008 on Importation of Certain Products
7. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No. 44/M-DAG/PER/10/2008 on Importation of Certain Products.
8. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No 37/M_DAG/PER/9/2008 on Certificate of Origin for imported goods that subject to safe guard
9. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No 15/M_DAG/PER/3/2006 on Monitoring and Control of Alcoholic Beverages Import, Distribution, Sale, and Permit
10. Decree of the Minister of Industry and Trade of Republic of Indonesia No 323/MPP/kep/11/2001 on Amendment of the Decree of the Minister of Industry and Trade of Republic of Indonesia No 153/MPP/Kep/5/2001 on the Mandatory Implementation of SNI on Wheat Flour for Food (SNI 01.3751-2000/Rev. 1995 and its revision) in 2001
11. Decree of the Minister of Industry and Trade of Republic of Indonesia No 153/MPP/Kep/5/2001 on the Mandatory Implementation of SNI on Wheat Flour for Food (SNI 01.3751-2000/Rev. 1995 and its revision) in 2001

Issued by Minister of Industry

1. Regulation of the Minister of Industry of Republic of Indonesia No 24/M-IND/PER/2/2010 on the Inclusion of Food Logo and Recycle Code in the Plastic Package Food

Regulation related with GMO:

1. Joint Decree of 4 Ministers in 1999 concerning Biosafety and Food Safety of Genetically Engineered Agricultural Product
2. Act Number 21/2004 concerning Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity
3. Government Regulation No. 21/2005 concerning Biosafety of Genetically Modified Product

4. Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No HK 00.05.23.3541/2008 concerning the Guideline for Food Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Products

Author Defined:

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